

The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. WYCKE, Business Manager.

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the president of the paper's acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

General Macabulos, a former Filipino chief, has been deputized to convey news of election to Aquinaldo. Macabulos will be accompanied by 100 picked men, who hope to convince the yellow agitator that the efforts of his good American friends in the way of hampering progress at Manila, will always be confined strictly to talk.

Possibilities of Invention.

THE MAN who professes to be able to harness the ocean and acquire mechanical power from the waves is again at the front confident that the problem of making the sea do the world's work without letting the waters wreck the ocean-motor whenever they become "troubled," has at last been solved. Heretofore, the uncertain conditions of the surf have been an obstacle in the way of success whenever a machine has been set in motion. Water engines that looked well on paper and even worked to the theoretical limit of smoothness and efficiency in calm weather would go to smash in the first heavy surf. The latest essay in this line, according to the Washington Star, proposes a series of submerged pistons, worked by buoys whose constant motion is expected to compress air. The question is whether the piston machinery can be anchored sufficiently to prevent it from being swept away by the heavy undertow of the surf. The beaches are always changing their formation, and it may prove a serious problem to secure an adequate foundation for the compressing mechanism.

The Butter War.

IN THE MINDS of candid observers of the trend of events in agricultural lines, there seems no question that the cow is in danger of following the horse on the road to extinction. It is scarcely within the possibilities of natural history, says the Chicago News, that this noble animal can long survive the machinations of the makers of oleomargarine. The butter men deny with scorn that there is any plan to form a creamery trust or that, in the nature of things, any such trust should be formed. They point out that the creameries are too numerous to be bought up and consolidated. Then they show that the high price of creamery butter is probably due to the oleomargarine makers, who are buying up the product and advancing prices in order to prejudice the mind of the consumer and to create the impression that creamery butter is an article of luxury, obtainable only by the rich. Thus it appears that while the creameries are so numerous that nobody could buy them all it is quite feasible for somebody to buy all the butter.

The end is plain. The malevolent oleomargarine men will go on buying butter and advancing the price until the people cannot stand the tax and in despair will resort to the cheap substitute, "bull butter." But every cloud has a silver lining. By the time this is accomplished all the creamery men will be millionaires through selling butter at exorbitant prices and the oleomargarine men will be bankrupt through having invested all their money in high-priced butter which no one can buy. Then the rich creamery men can whip the poor oleomargarine men at their leisure.

It has been announced that Secretary Long, in his next annual report, will advise the formation of a naval reserve out of the seafaring class to strengthen the navy quickly in case of war. This is common enough in other maritime nations. Merchant sailors are paid a small sum, like military reserves, to submit to periodical training and hold themselves ready for service in time of need. This would be very different from the present state organizations of naval militia. Members of these belong to the same social class as the National Guard. They are no more sailors than the others are soldiers. They are enthusiastic young men of a dozen different callings, none of which perhaps is related to the sea, or fits them for the hard labor and stern discipline of shipboard. The young gentlemen of the naval militia that got on men-of-war in 1898 had the experience of their lives, and the bravest thing they ever did was to endure it without a whimper. The secretary proposes to leave the militia to the local duty of coast defense and to get lake and coast sailors into the reserve.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Grain, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new baby born in Holland. Kioeing is almost unknown in Japan. A mother never kisses her child, a lover never kisses his sweetheart. South Dakota has an aggregate of 11,500,000 acres of vacant government land which is now subject to entry by qualified applicants. No useful use is made of it. They are sold in France by the dozen for stocking gardens, to free them from many injurious insects. The postal savings bank system is in operation in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and in most of the colonies. It takes 5,000 bees to weigh a pound, but when the insects come in from the fields and flowers, freighted with honey, they weigh nearly twice as much. The number of trees in a house, of windows or doors in a room, even of rungs on a ladder, in Siam must always be odd. Even numbers are considered unlucky. Flowers bloom in the Sandwich Islands all the year round; therefore, it is believed that for any country is more desiring than Japan of the title "Flowers Kingdom." A recent issue of the Pan-American Atlas published in Berlin says there are 65,000 persons of

rather than from the trifling expense. In case of the bank check, where the stamp is usually printed upon the blank, but little trouble is experienced in fulfilling the mandates of Uncle Sam, but in the telegram blank, the small note or leaves, the stamp business becomes an annoyance. While it may not be possible to please all in the reduction of the revenue tax, it is probable that the public in general would prefer the abolition of taxes that are a nuisance rather than a slight reduction upon all of the tax.

Latest news from Turkey confirms the report that the Sultan has the highest regard for America and our officials and institutions. It is needless to add that these assurances of good will are unaccompanied by a check.

Contributions to Our Wealth.

AN EXCHANGE has undertaken to give an explanation of some of the elements that assist in making this country richer, in following the course of securities:

At least one-half of all the American securities held abroad four years ago, it is said, have come back home. It may be added that they have come back at a lower price than they went away, and most of them at lower prices than now prevail. Under the first threat of Bryanism and free silver in 1896, there was a perfect panic among European holders of American shares and bonds. American capital recovered confidence long before that panic subsided and took over large lines of securities at the bottom prices, the increasing American exports supplying European credit for the absorption.

Since the late election, however, there have been marked evidences that Europe is anxious to recover its American holdings. The stock market flurry began in London, and during the most active days there were heavy buying orders from abroad, the sellers being on this side of the ocean. In as far as stocks have been going abroad again this year, or may go next year, there is a large profit on the American side—a credit in addition to the heavy excess of exports over imports. Europe is contributing to our wealth.

A surprise is doubtless in store for those who imagine that the vice-presidency will prove the political sarcophagus of Colonel Roosevelt.

Cabinet Officers of Early Days

THE BRYAN cabinet makers had their day of speculation before election day. It was not long after the election that Algebe, Towne, Croker, Wellington, Edw. Atkinson and other malcontents would have been invited to a seat at the president's official table. Ordinarily, they would have lost most of his favor since it has been announced that all of his present advisers had been asked to resign. On the contrary, they have tendered their resignations on March 4 next, which, in the case of those whom the president wished to retain, would not be accepted. It seems reasonably certain now that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, they will all avail themselves of the expression of confidence just promulgated by their chief, and continue to give their services to the administration which received such a flattering endorsement on Nov. 6. It is interesting, nevertheless, to observe in the past has been the course of presidents under similar circumstances.

In the early days of the government the tenure of cabinet officers was far more secure than it became in the days of the "Dolly Dialogue." When Washington entered upon his second term he retained his entire staff. All of these in office at the close of the second term were retained by Adams. In the case of Madison, Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, first holder of the then newly-created war portfolio, Jefferson was the next executive to serve for eight consecutive years. He made but one change on taking his oath for the second term, transferring Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith, of Maryland, to Levi Lincoln's place as attorney-general, and filling the new vacancy with the appointment of Jacob C. Greenleaf. Madison likewise made but one change when in 1818, he entered upon a second term. Monroe made none at all. Among his secretaries two were changed, but the beginning of Grant's term, of time, and two others for five and six years, respectively.

The opening of Andrew Jackson's second term witnessed an almost complete "new deal." Jackson's notion that his "advisers" were mere automatons, employed to do his bidding without question, led to the change of cabinet members. No less than three secretaries of the treasury were named in succession before he found one—Taney—to issue the order withdrawing the government deposits from the United States Bank. Taney himself was never confirmed, a fact which did not help to allay the discussions which resulted ultimately in the passage of a vote of censure upon the cabinet. In the case of Andrew Jackson, however, expunged near the close of his administration. The attitude of Lincoln, the next president to be re-elected, was in marked contrast to that of Jackson. He carried with him into the second administration, with one exception, all of the cabinet members who were in office at the close of the first. In Grant's second cabinet there was but one change, that of Boutwell voluntarily withdrew from the treasury, to be replaced by William A. Richardson. Hamilton Fish, who had accepted the state portfolio at the beginning of Grant's term, to relieve the president from embarrassment, due to an erroneous impression that Mr. Fish had accepted the proffered honor, remained in office nearly eight years.

Four vice-presidents—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur—succeeded to the office through the death of the president. In only one case this happened near the beginning of the term. Yet changes in the personnel of the cabinet were the rule. This result is a natural consequence of the practice of selecting the cabinet from the leading party opponent of the president. It was, therefore, perhaps not unusual that Tyler should have dismissed all of the Harrison secretaries except Webster, who engaged in a contest with the cabinet members for the control of the department were too valuable to lose. Fillmore re-appointed none of General Taylor's advisers. It is true that Andrew Johnson retained the members of Lincoln's cabinet, but it was not a happy official family. In the first three months differences arose which led to the resignation of his attorney-general and two of his secretaries, and the cabinet was out of the war department before his term was half over. It is known that President Arthur invited the Garfield cabinet in its entirety to remain, but Robert T. Lincoln was the only one to do so for any length of time. Secretaries Hunt and Kirkwood stayed in until suitable successors could be found. The other members declined to stand in the way of political changes which were to carry out, and which were not altogether those of his martyred predecessor.

President Cleveland was the only incumbent of the office who refused to do so for any length of time. Secretaries Hunt and Kirkwood stayed in until suitable successors could be found. The other members declined to stand in the way of political changes which were to carry out, and which were not altogether those of his martyred predecessor.

DESTRUCTION OF DEWEY ARCH.

New York Correspondence Pittsburgh Dispatch. At last the Dewey arch is gone. A gang of non-sentimental laborers attacked the Madison Square memorial early this morning and in a few minutes had done more than a match for the plaster and canvas artillery, horsemen and footmen. Belle hunters were in the wake of the laborers, and the arch was dismantled from the bastion of victory were eagerly sought, and Patting's head was auctioned in front of the Hoffman House, being knocked down for \$100,000. The political business of the Dewey memorial was made apparent by the haste of its destruction. A single stout blow could demolish a whole group of figures and make a heap of the monument stone columns. By dark a cloud of choking white dust and a pile of slaps-lath and mortar were the sole souvenirs of the triumphal march of New York. In the destruction of the memorial fund is revived by the destruction of the temporary arch. The fund exceeds \$200,000 at present, but more than twice that amount is necessary to perpetuate the design in marble.

remedy proposed would perhaps make a bad matter worse.

Some of the Philadelphia spokesmen proprietors have been given sentences of two years in prison. In the Quaker City the wave of reform seems to be accompanied by the elements of a hurricane.

Mr. Debs seems to be the only presidential candidate who is not content to settle down and enjoy the prosperity that has accompanied his defeat.

"Coin" Harvey's figures at present do not appear to attract the attention that would be expected a last year's railroad time-table.

In the matter of increase in population it may be noted that the Keystone state kept well up with the procession. Another Carlist uprising is due.

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The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the benefit of all who have houses to rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Sell, or who are desiring to buy, or who are desiring to help these small advertisements cost one cent a word, six insertions for five cents a word—except Situations Wanted, which are inserted free.

For Rent. FOR RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, IN FIRST CLASS LOCATION, 218 Pine street, between Washington and Adams avenues; furnace, gas, bath; rent reduced. Charles P. Jadin.

For Sale. FURNITURE—A complete set of new, ready-made clothing and gent's furnishings goods at a bargain. J. L. Tracy, Real Estate Exchange, Waterly, N. Y.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. CONSTRUCTION—Large, solid, fire and burglar proof safe made originally for bank. Must be sold promptly. The Weston Mill Co., Scranton, Pa.

Wanted—To Buy. WANTED—SECOND-HAND SLOTT MACHINES; must be in good order; state particulars as to make and price. Address L. M. general delivery, Scranton, Pa.

Business Opportunity. FOR SALE—MY INTEREST IN GOOD PAYING business, established ten years; present firm rated high in all agencies; will sell immediately; party engaged in other business. Address X, this office.

Boarding. MRS. JAMES P. KENNEDY, LATE OF NEW YORK city, has opened a first-class boarding house at 52 Adams avenue, German table, everything new and home like. Table boarding.

Wanted. WANTED—A GENTLE SOUND FAMILY carriage team of horses. Address X, Y, Z, Tribune office.

Board Wanted. BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS AND ONE small child, in respectable Jewish family, living in first-class neighborhood. State price. W. A. Tribune office.

Rooms Wanted. YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD AND ROOM in private family. Please state terms. Address A.

Wanted—Three or four rooms furnished, for light housekeeping. Walking distance from court house. State terms. Address C.

Help Wanted—Male. WANTED—HELPFUL SALESMEN; EXPANSIVE territory; liberal proposition; outfit free. Allen Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Female. WANTED—FOR CITY, LADY AGENT TO VISIT our customers and distribute samples. Call in evening 521 Pittston avenue. Boston Tea Co.

Recruits Wanted. MARINE CORPS U. S. NAVY. RECRUITS wanted—Able-bodied men, service on our war ships in all parts of the world and in the Philippine archipelago. Recruiting office, 168 Wyoming avenue, Scranton.

Lost. LOST—A MARTIN COLLARETTE. FINDER will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 516 Wyoming avenue.

German birth or descent in South and Central America and the Indies. Forty years ago Japan had only coasting vessels. The Turkish mother lands her child with amulets as soon as it is born, and a small bit of mud, steeped in hot water, prepared by previous charms, is stuck on its forehead.

PERSONAL DRIFT. The late Masakazu Stehachi Toyama, of Tokyo, was the first Japanese student at the University of Michigan, where he studied from 1873. He was connected with the Imperial university and a close friend of the Marquis Ito.

Queen Victoria intends to spend the greater part of next March and April on the continent. She will reside for between five and six weeks at Ronchigera, on the Italian Riviera, and will then go to Coburg. After leaving Coburg, she will stay for a few days at Darmstadt before returning to England.

During the illness of Max Muller at the end of last year public prayers were offered in a Hindu temple at Madras for his recovery. A distinction never before accorded to a European. When the news of his latest recovery, and all the priests and pundits of Benares assembled and agreed to offer prayers in their sacred temples for his recovery.

Lord Lansdowne, the new British foreign secretary, owes his title and estates to a peddler, who was so poor that he lived in Paris for three weeks on salted butter. Managing to earn an honest penny, he took out a patent for a letter-copying machine, wrote on an article, practiced chemistry and physics, summed up his means in the Royal Society at his lodgings, was appointed an army physician, invented a double-bottomed ship to sail against wind and tide, founded iron works and opened a mine in the hills of India, and in all the while, and left a fortune to his sons.

LITERARY NOTES. Rudyard Kipling's new novel, "Kim," will begin in the December issue of McClure's Magazine. This is a tale of life in India, and in it the literary genius gives a profound study of Oriental life. This is the author's masterpiece, and it fulfills in its larger scope all the promise of his earlier and shorter works.

One of the most extraordinary, yet permanent, successes of contemporary literature was that made by the Englishman in the "Dolly Dialogue." America and England alike rejoiced in the refined and subtle humor, the clear insight, the pervasive human interest of these conversations. McClure's Magazine for December will contain the first in a series of "More Dolly Dialogues," in which all the charm of the earlier work is continued.

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